

GS SCORE

HISTORY TEST SERIES 2020

TEST - 02

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, any FOUR are to be attempted
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Jasleen Kaur

Mobile No. _____

Date 01-03-2021

Signature Jasleen Kaur

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

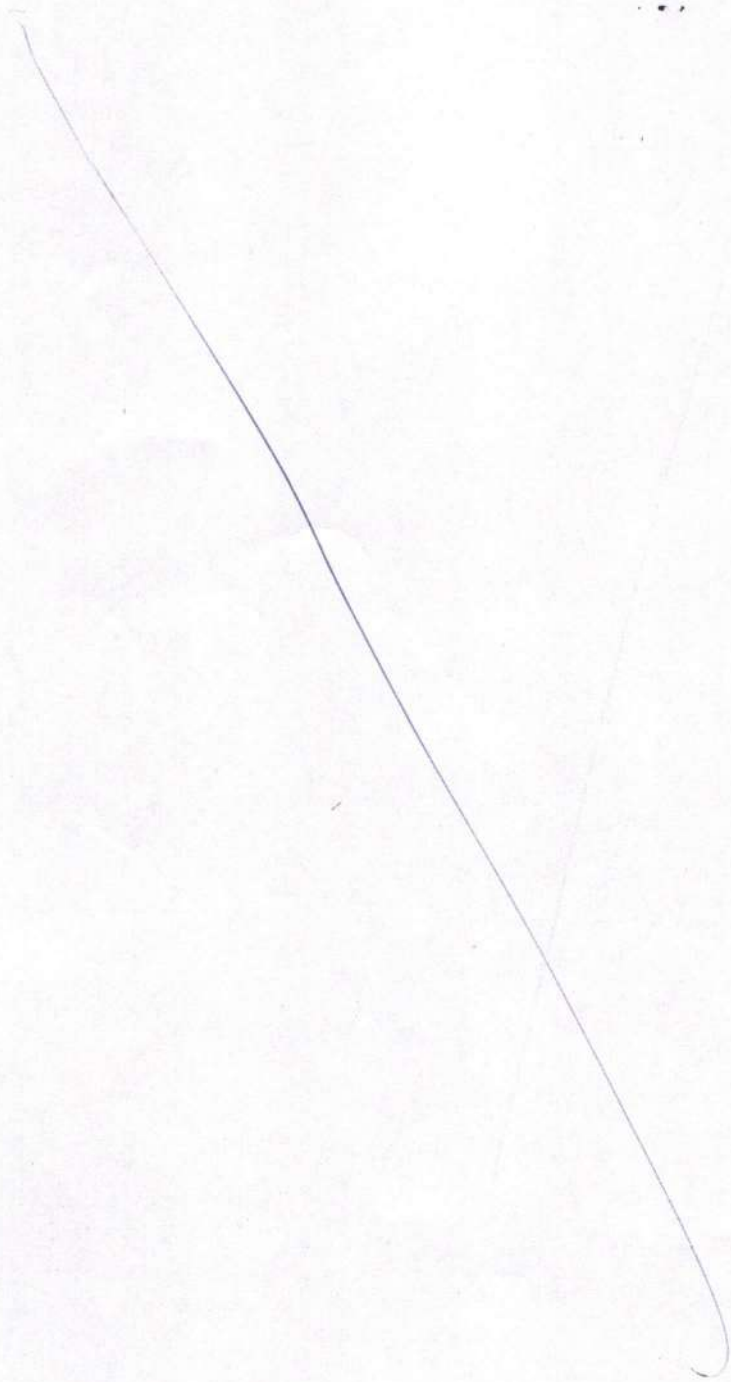
- (i) Mesolithic factory site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound site
- (iv) Pit dwelling site
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan site
- (viii) A cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Early Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Political and Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

Remarks

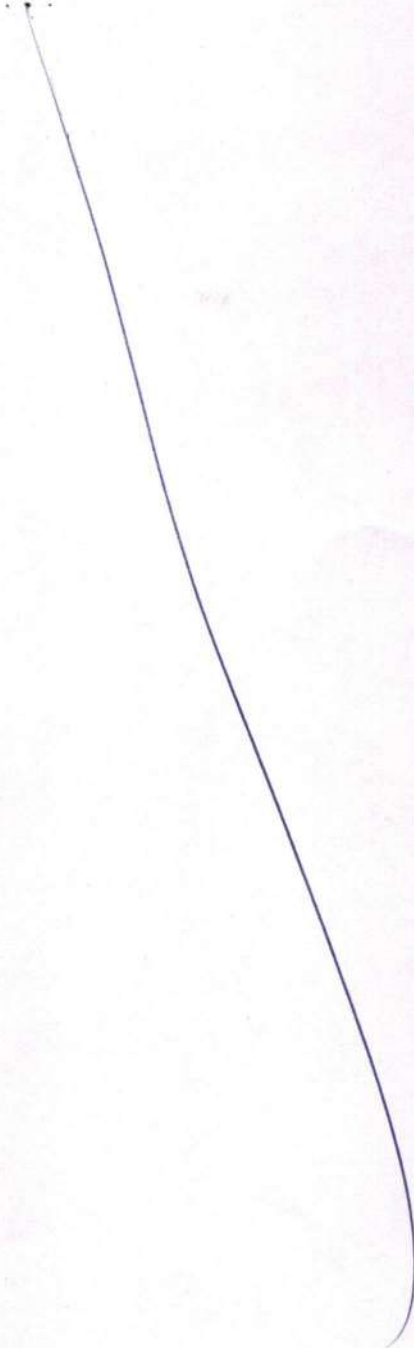
Remarks

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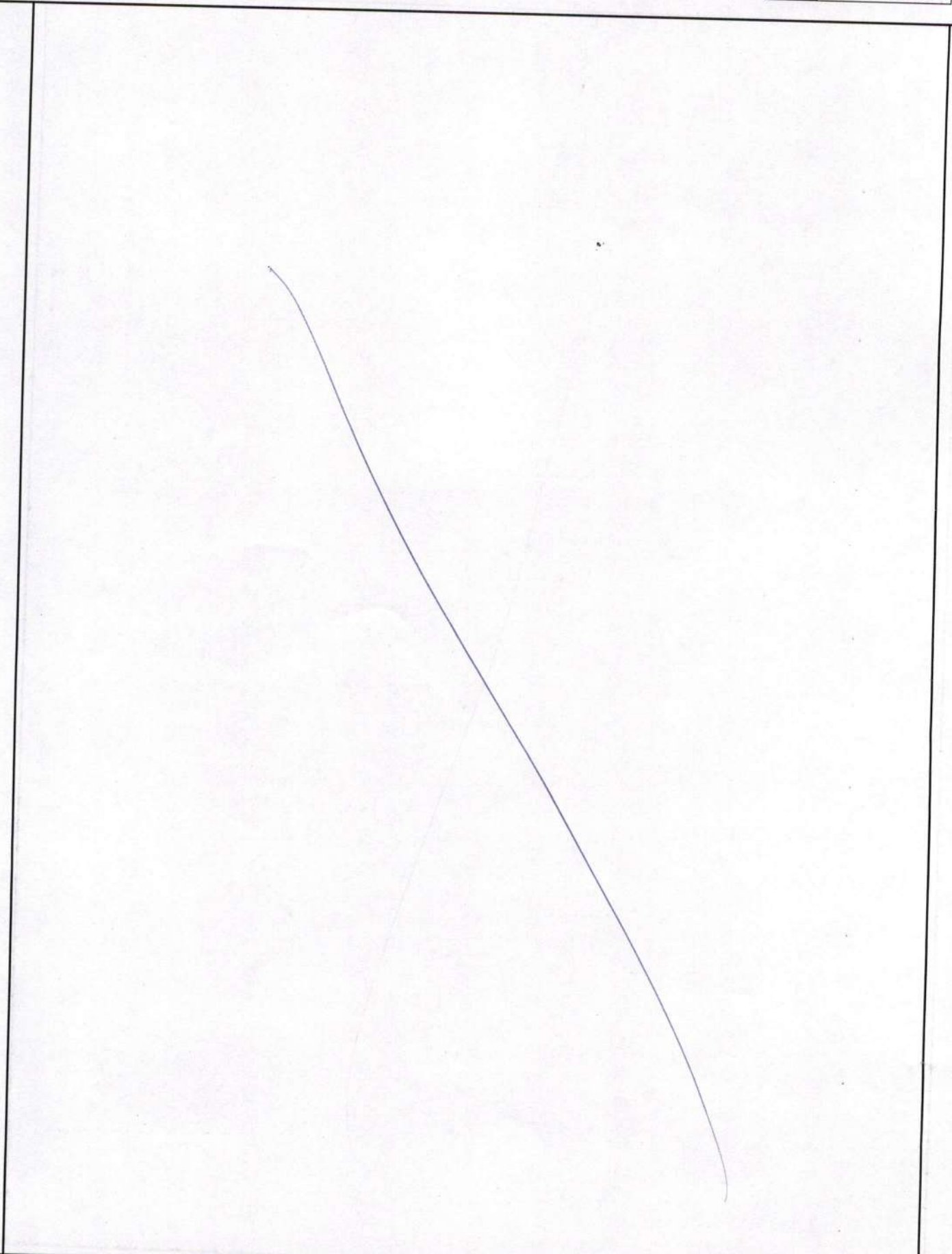
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

PROOF

GS SCORE

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Remarks

2. (a) Give an account of regional specificities in the field of architecture as gleaned from the developments in eastern India during the medieval period. (10 Marks)
- (b) Political dynamics within the Delhi Sultanate largely determined changes in the Iqta system. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (c) Do you subscribe the view that Alauddin's market regulations successful in reorganising the economy? Discuss. (20 Marks)

Ans 2(a) Usually after a state threw off allegiance to Delhi, regional style of architecture came up. Though distinct from Indo-Islamic style, regional architecture displayed original qualities.

During medieval period regional architecture in eastern India developed two major stands :-

(A) BENGAL :- developed at beginning of 14th century C.E.

(i) Three phases found, most prominent buildings within Malda district.

(a) During second phase, 2 new features introduced - Drop arch
- Raising roof in a system of arched bays.

(b) During Third phase (1442-1576) :- Mughals captured Bengal; shifted capital back to Gaur.

Remarks

Thus emerged semi-indigenous style in tune with environment and local condition in Bengal. features which developed :-

- Native Bamboo structure translated into bricks.
- Curved roof - char-chala, do-chala etc.
- Decoration of Terracotta Tiles
- For example :- Choto Song Mosque, Adina Mosque

(B) JAINPUR :- All surviving buildings belong to Shahi Architecture, when Malik Sarwar, founder of Jainpur, declared independence from Delhi in 1394. Major features :-

- (i) Impact of Tughluq style
- (i) Battering effect of bastions and minarets
- (ii) Arch and beam combination in openings
- (iii) Lefty propylons with sloping sides raised in centre of sanctuary screen, with huge recessed arches framed by tapering square minars.
- (iv) For example → Atala Masjid, Jami Masjid.

→ such regional

Remarks

good fact and conceptual

clearly and

articulation

well forced to write in proper structure

architectural forms also imparted Indo-Islamic architecture and later on Mughal architecture in return.

good linkage ability.

Ans 2(b) Iqta System :- Iqta is an Arabic word and institution, used in Caliphate administration to finance operation and pay civil and military officers.

The turkish rulers of Delhi Sultanate adopted it. They made revenue assignments (iqta) in lieu of cash to their nobles (amara).

Holder of Iqta had following responsibilities

- Administration
- Revenue Collection
- Military

good understanding of Iqta system

Iqtas were neither hereditary or

Two major features of Iqta lands

- (i) Not Hereditary
- (ii) Transferable

Started by Iltutmish (1211-1236 C.E.), Iqta system was largely determined by political dynamics of sultanate, this can be gleaned from following points :-

Nice
articulation

(1) Introduced in earlier phase to enable sultans to demand vast share of surplus produce of economy. Also to stabilize monetary system and to distribute salaries to officers.

(2) Under Iltutmish (1211-1236 C.E.) :- Two categories of Iqtas - (a) Iqtas of provincial level to important nobles. carried revenue and administrative responsibilities.

(b) Small Iqtas to ordinary soldiers directly employed by sultan ^{with} Administrative or financial responsibilities, known as Iqtadars.

But Delhi and its surrounding areas included in Khalisa (Crown) land.

(3) Under Balban (1266-1286 C.E.) :- Mughis, during 13th century, largely dependent on tribute extorted from plunder of unsubjugated areas.

Remarks

(a) As many original gountees were dead at this time and others old and infirm to render military service demanded hereditary rights over Iqtas.

(b) Thus Bulban appointed an accountant - Kh-wafa with every Iqtadar to check authenticity of accounts.

(c) Iqtadars transferred regularly to ensure they did not form alliance with local people.

(4) Under Alauddin Khalji (1296 - 1316 C.E.) :-

(a) Abolished small iqtas located in Doab region to expand Khalisa land, for his market reforms.

(b) Created new department - Diwan-i-Mustakhraj - collected areas of revenue with Iqtadars.

(5) Under Muhammad Bin Tughluq (1325 - 1351 C.E.)

(a) Separate revenue and fiscal duties from military duties.
propose the aesthetic value

(b) Farmed out iqtas on estimated fixed amount annually.

(c) Ordered to deposit entire revenue to central government; salaries and expenses paid by centre.

Remarks

Well tried to use it in proper structure under heading

(6) King Shah Tughluq (1351-1388 C.E.) :- made igtas hereditary and non-transferable, restored payment of soldiers by land assignment - Waqf

(7) Under Lodhis (1451-1526 C.E.) :-

(a) Small Iqtas known as Parganas and big ones as Sarkars.

(b) Head of Pargana - Shiqdar, Head of Sarkar - Shiqdar-e-Shiqdarin

(c) Iqtadars to retain entire revenue collected because Lodhis followed Afghan theory of Kingship.

Thus various political as well as economic conditions affected changes in Iqta system under different Sultans of Delhi.

Ans 2(c) In the history of Delhi Sultanate, Alauddin Khalji's Reign (1296-1316 C.E.) was one of greatest significance. According to Ziauddin Barani, he issued 07 market reform regulations, the aim of these were :-

(i) In Tarikh-i-Firozshahi, Barani said, it had

militaristic objective, that is, to maintain huge army at low cost.

(ii) Amir Khusrau in Khazain-ul-futuh ascribed it to philanthropic aims.

(iii) Being a despotic ruler, Alauddin motivated by aim of territorial expansion, maintenance of large army to counter mongol threat.

Market Regulations were more or less successful in achieving these immediate goals and reorganising economy in following terms :-

- ① fixed prices ^{of all} fixed commodities and separate market for goods, slaves etc. Thus reduced excessive profiteering and unpredictability.
- ② Registration of traders and merchants, supervision of Shahna-i-Mandi, effective spy system and intelligence network of barids, muribans checked hoarding, black marketing.
- ③ Strict punishment for charging high prices reduce chances of cartelisation.
- ④ Elimination of middlemen, peasants sold produce

Remarks

directly to Banjara.

- ⑤ Availability of food, ~~reduce~~ famine ~~in fact~~ not a single famine reported / recorded.
- ⑥ People living in and around Delhi received goods at reduced prices, thus enhance their standard of living.

Well priced
to use food is balanced
Why
However all was not

about this scheme.

- ① Peasants suffered due to high revenue demand of 50%, procurement at fixed prices in rigorous manner.
- ② Merchants margin reduce to 10% only, this hamed their commercial interests.
- ③ Artisans and Craftsmen suffered due to fixed and generally low price for their products and also low cost of raw material especially labour.
- ④ Barani recounted instances of peasant fleeing villages due to extortion and inflexibility of revenue systems.

In the end, it could be said though immediate aim of countering mon-
opol threat and territorial expansion achieved. But

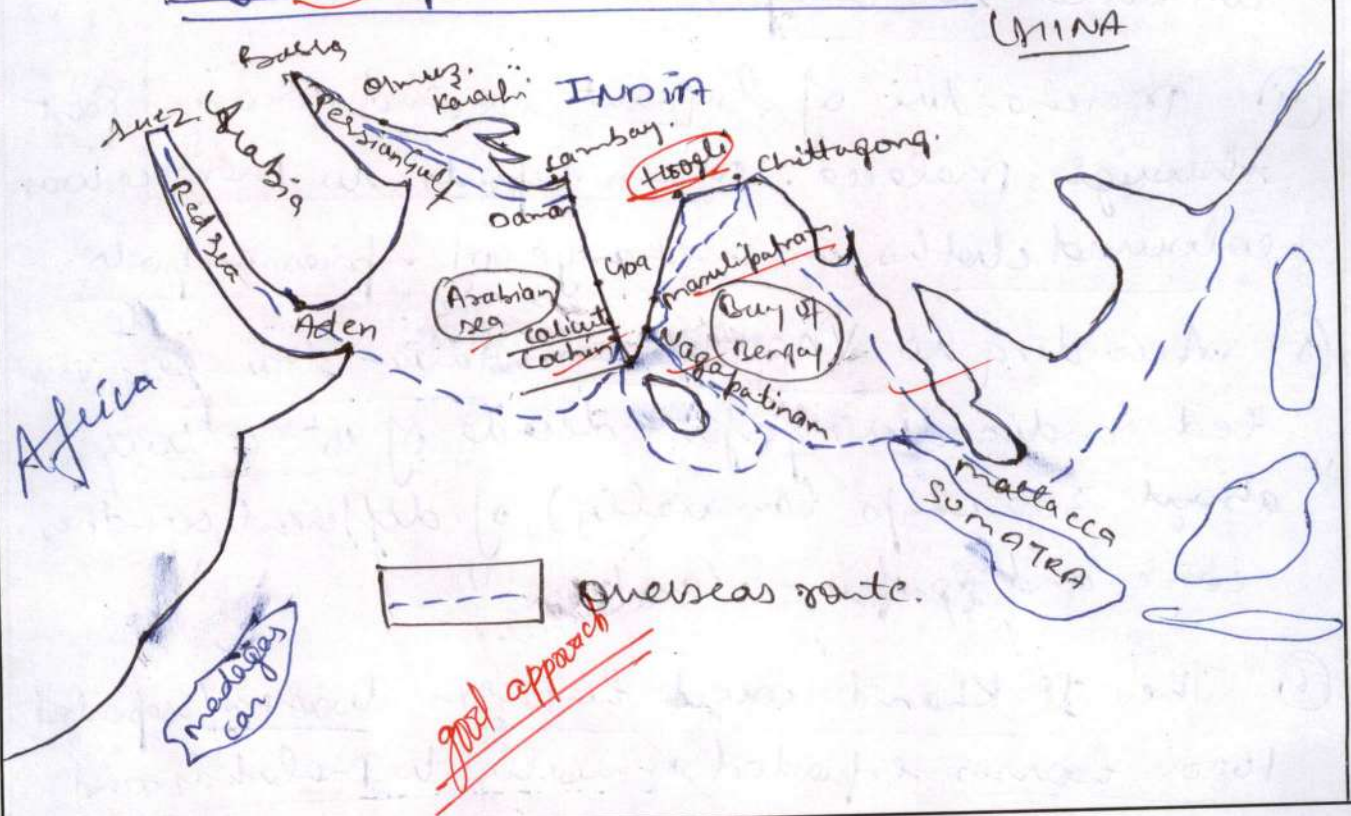
Remarks

Control and conceptual clarity
market reforms were abandoned by successors
① Alauddin is long run.
Asbiculation

3. (a) Examine the increasing importance of maritime trade of India during thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. (20 Marks)
- (b) Architecture under the Delhi Sultanate reflects a different level of technological and stylistic attainment. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) Identify the main factors that sustained the expansion of urban economy in the Delhi Sultanate. (10 Marks)

Ans 3(a) India had flourishing trade links with West Asia, Greek world, Central and South-east Asia from there to China since ancient times with coming of Turks this trade expanded, but due to consistent Mongol invaders during 13th - 15th centuries, overland trade route shrank and overseas trade route expanded.

Major Seaport and Sea Route



Remarks

Major components of maritime trade were:-

(A) Seaborne Trade

- ① Khalji annexation of Gujarat, enlarged trade relations between Delhi Sultanate and Persian Gulf and Red Sea.
- ② Hormuz and Basra chief ports along Persian Gulf, Aden and Mocha and Jeddah along Red Sea.
- ③ From here merchandise moved to Damascus and Aleppo (Syria) and Alexandria (Egypt). These connected to Europe.
- ④ Merchandise of Gujarat carried toward East through Malacca. Main exports to Malacca was coloured cloths in exchange of spices. Imports.
- ⑤ According to VARTMENA, Italian traveller, visited India during first decade of 16th century, "about 300 ships (annually) of different countries come and go from Cambay."
- ⑥ The Il Khanid court historian Wassaf reported 10000 horses exported annually to Malabar and

Remarks

Cambay from Persia. The Broach coin - hoards with coins of Delhi Sultans and gold and silver coins of Egypt, Syria, Yemen, Persia, Genoa, Amenis, Venice testified this.

⑦ Bengal ports trading relations with China, Malacca and far East. Textiles, sugar, silk fabrics exported. Salt from Thomuz and sea-shells from Maldives imported.

⑧ Daibul port in Sindh had commercial relations with Persian Gulf and Red Sea zone. Special cloths and dairy products exported and also smoked-fish.

⑨ Gujarat, Malabar, Coromandal coasts and from Sindh to Bengal, every major ports connected through coastal trade.

③ Items of Exports

- (i) Grain and textiles to Persian Gulf region.
- (ii) Slaves to Central Asia.
- (iii) Indigo to Persia
- (iv) Precious Stones like agate.

Remarks

(C) Items of Import

- (i) Horses from Yemen, Hormuz, Aden, Persia.
- (ii) Precious metals - Gold, silver.
- (iii) Brocade and silks from Alexandria, Iraq, China.

(D) Major Merchant classes

- (i) Kairwanis / Nayabas carrying grains.
- (ii) Multhanis engaged in usury and commerce.
- (iii) Dakals (brokers), Sarraf (money-changers)
- (iv) Later in 1498 C.E. came Portuguese.

Well placed
in brief
well placed
factors
well placed
importance

you should
also
discuss the
importance

New administrative, revenue and fiscal policy, building new roads, town and cities during sultanate era boosted both inland and overseas trade.

19

Ans 3(b) The advent of Turkish rule in 13th century C.E. gave rise to a new form of architecture known as Indo-Islamic.

1. Introduction of New Structural forms

Remarks

Reflect wood
Require to discuss the
Importance of
Architecture
as a form
Know the
History of
Particular
From
Share

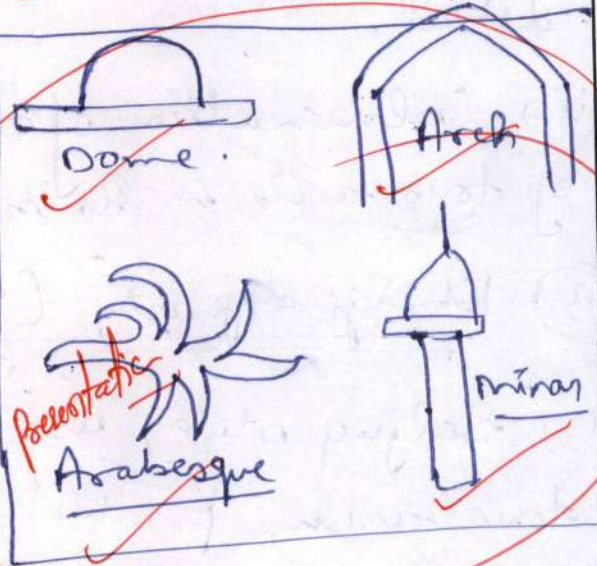
① Arch. and Domes replaced pre-Turkish lintel and beam and corbelling.

② Use of lime-mortar as binding material

③ Minars around mosque

④ Use of stone and new methods of stone masonry.

⑤ For decoration, Arabesque, calligraphy, geometric shapes, foliation used.



Levels of Technological and Stylistic attainment

① Early form :-

(i) Wreckage of temples used. Such as in Qutub watal Islam mosque. (1198 C.E.)

(ii) local construction techniques of corbelling and local ornamentation ways employed.

② Started use of Indo-Islamic style :-

(i) Later Buildings such as Qutub Minar (1193-1235 C.E.)

Remarks

Arhai Din Ka Thorpa (1200 C.E.), Ilterish tomb (1233-34 C.E.), combining as principle structural technique, but decoration full Islamic in detail.

(ii) Culmination of early style with appearance of tone arch in Balban's Mausoleum (1287-88 C.E.)

③ Khilji dynasty (1290-1320 C.E.)

(i) Seljuk style, use of red sandstone, employed tone arch, pointed horse-shoe in shape

(ii) Emergence of tone dome, lotus-bud fringe

For Example → Alai Darwaza, Siri Fort

④ The Tughluqs (1320-1421 C.E.)

(i) Stone rubble as principle building materials.

(ii) walls plastered and battered.

(iii) four-centered arch with supporting beam

(iv) Pointed dome.

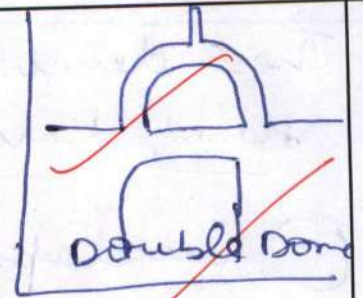
(v) Octagonal plan in tombs.

For Example → cities of Tughluqabad, Polanpur

⑤ Lodi dynasty (1451-1526 C.E.)

Remarks

- (i) No appreciable architecture.
 (ii) Only Tombs commissioned.
 (iii) Introduction of double dome



For Example: Lodi gardens, Agia city

Other forms of public works and buildings such as Sarai, Basli, dams, irrigation tanks etc. were also built extensively.

Ans 3(c) The urban economy on the eve of the Ghavid conquest (1175-1192 C.E.) was on low ebb. Historians like RS Sharma suggested an urban decline and decay happening.

But with establishment of Delhi Sultanate (1200 C.E.), the urban economy flourished and expanded as suggested by archaeological, literary and numismatic evidences.

Factors sustaining expansion of urban economy

① Initially, members of ruling class preferred to stay at igta headquarters along with cavalry.

Remarks

These developed ~~as~~ as camp sites. For instance: Hansi, Kara, Anhilwara.

② Development of cash-nexus due to realisation of revenue in cash.

③ Merchants catered to needs of towns giving rise to induced trade due to cash nexus.

④ Demand for luxuries and comforts by new rulers, encouraged immigration from Islamic culture area. New techniques and articles of technology introduced.

⑤ Karkhanas and production of expensive and customised items for aristocracy and Sultans.

⑥ Inland trade → short distance village-to-village trade in bulk commodities and long distance inter-town trade in high value goods.

⑦ Seaboard trade → Gujarat, Bengal, Sindh. engaged with West, Central and South-east Asian countries through Persian Gulf and Red Sea. Horses, precious metals such as gold and silver, silks, stuffs imported and grains, textiles, slaves, precious stones exported.

Remarks

Good
objectivity
Articulate
and conceptual
clarity

4. (a) Analyse the articulation and organisation of political authority in the Vijayanagara kingdom, with special reference to the Nayankara system. (10 Marks)
- (b) Is, the 'agrarian crisis' an adequate explanation of crisis facing the Mughal Empire towards the close of 17th century? Elucidate. (20 Marks)
- (c) By 'dining into the ears of his maliks and amirs most of whom were the quondam colleagues, again and again that kingship was something divinely ordained, he wanted to wash off the stigma of being a regicide and impress upon their minds that it was divine will that had brought him to the throne and not the poisoned cup and the assassin's daggers'. (KA Nizami).

In the light of above statement, bring out the concept of kingship as expounded by Balban. How did it get modified under later Sultans. (20 Marks)

Ans 4(a) Vijaynagara Kingdom :- Established by two brothers Harihara and Bukka in 1336 C.E. at banks of river Tungabhadra. The political authority in Vijaynagara kingdom was organised in following manner :-

- (i) King as head of administration and supreme power, highest court of appeal.
- (ii) King advised by a council of ministers in policy making and performing other functions.
- (iii) Principle of ritual kingship, strict adherence to dharma.
- (iv) Brahmanas as political and secular personal rather than ritual leader. For instance :- Telugu Miyogis as Durgadairis

Work properly the name of source p
Kound

Remarks

(v) Nexus between King, Religious Sect, Sectarion leader and temples

(vi) Nayanbara and Nyaga System for effective administration

NAYANIKARA System

(i) Military chief or warriors appointed by King with rights over land, known as Nayaka.

(ii) Nayaka distributed land in three ways. To sub-nayaka → responsible for maintaining troops, remit fixed amount to nayaka, known as Amaram Bhandaravada → under direct possession of Nayaka, employed cultivators.

Manya → Portion of land to temple, free of tax.

(iii) Obligations and services of Nayakas :-

- military service
- Revenue collection
- Repair, building tanks.
- Reclamation of wasteland
- Giving gifts to temples

(iv) Portuguese traveller Fernao Nuniz and Domingo Paes considered them as Agents of King (Central Government)

(v) Vijaynagara Inscription and Peter Machenzies' manuscripts referred to Nayakas as territorial magnates

Remarks

In brief you should write the debate about Nayakas

with political aspirations.

Nayanbara system

helped Vijayanagara kings to establish control over vast lands but at times Nayakas revolted and established independent kingdoms.

good facts
objectively

Ans 4(b) The Mughal Empire declined rapidly after Aurangzeb's death (1707 C.E.) due to crisis in all its vital institutions. Although quite evident from Aurangzeb's reign, ^{his} inefficient successors hastened crisis and decline.

Historian Iqbal

Habib emphasised on agrarian crisis as major factor contributing towards Mughal decline

- ① Peasant protests weakened political and social fabric of Empire.
- ② mechanism of revenue collection inherently flawed.
- ③ Imperial policy of setting revenue at highest rate possible to secure greatest military strength.

Remarks

- ④ On one hand squeezed maximum from jagirs and on other ruined peasantry, destroyed their revenue paying capacity.
- ⑤ Transferrability of Jagirs and no incentive seen by Jagirdars for agricultural development.
- ⑥ Deprived of means of survival due to excessive exploitation, peasants protested in form of fleeing from villages, migration, refusal to pay revenue. For instance :- Jat, Satnami, Sikh rebellions.

Attributing Mughal decline solely to agrarian crisis would be inadequate keeping in mind other dimensions at play.

- ① Jadunath Sarkar attributed decline to deterioration in characters of Emperors and nobles. Analyzing law and order situation of period, he ascribed Aurangzeb's religious policy responsible for provoking Hindu reaction.
- ② Satish Chandra opined Jagirdari crisis due to Mughal failure, towards end of Aurangzeb's

Remarks

Well tried to
write multimedial
answers

reign, to maintain system of mansabdar-jagirdar.

- Atthar Ali suggested, sudden increase in number of nobles, due to expansion into Deccan and Maratha territory, created competition for jagirs and erosion of political structure.

③ M.N. Pearson emphasized absence of impersonalised bureaucracy as with slackening of patronage due to lack of military expansion and shortage of fertile areas he allotted as jagirs, signs of distress emerged.

④ Karen Leonard put forward 'The Great Firm Theory' → indigenous banking firms indispensable allies of Mughal state; in period 1650-1750 redirected economic and political support to regional states including East India Company, leading to bankruptcy and downfall of Empire.

All these factors combined created an unavoidable situation but inefficient successors of Aurangzeb and

Remarks

Will try to cover all relevant aspects of chapter

good
abstract
11/7/20
Internal conflict for succession of throne hastened the process.

Ans 4(c) Balban (1266-1286 C.E.) to tackle internal and external challenges including that from Turban-i-chihilgani propounded new theory of kingship based on power, prestige and Justice of King (Sultan)

According to Ziauddin Barani Tuzuk-i-Akbari following were main features of Balban's theory of kingship :-

- ① Idea of King as Representative of God :- Kingship bestowed upon those chosen by God (Niyabat-i-Ihudai). Thus King not answerable to any noble, but only to God.
- ② King as Shadow of God :- Took title of Zil-al-Allah to emphasise this.
- ③ Idea of Divine Origin of King :- To emphasise difference between nobles and Sultan, associated divinity to kingship.

Remarks

④ Monarchical Despotism :- King as a despot has all authority, nobody could flout it. Militarism was main element of this. Thus he established separate military department "Diwan-i-Aiz". Policy of Blood and Iron was part of this approach. He also abolished Turban-i-Chihilgani to contain power of nobles.

⑤ Nobility and Royal descent :- Emphasised purity of lineage for nobles; preferred Turkish nobility and was averse to non-turks. He traced his descent to persian mythical hero 'Afsharizab' to support his claim to royalty.

⑥ Dignity of Sultan :- gave up habit of drinking ^{wine}, never laughed out publicly, always appeared well-dressed, introduced persian practice of prostration - Sizda and Aizos to increase dignity of Sultan.

⑦ Emphasise on Paraphernalia at court :-

Remarks

maintained a splendid court, gave importance to fact that nobles stand in court according to their deserved ranks. Discipline at court maintained by Mir Hajji.

② Justice for All :-

Did not discriminate between nobles and ordinary people while delivering justice. According to Barani, "this earned lot of respect and popularity for Balban."

Balban faced all challenges with wit and prudence. Thus his reign ushered into security, maintenance of law and order, political stability for Delhi sultanate. But his successors did not carry forward his legacy as he desired.

10%
 Write in detail how modified order later Sultans why modified impact of modification

Remarks

Try to write multidimensional answer.

5. Comment on the following:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- Alberunis' kitab-ul hind is more than a travelogue.
- 'Peasantry was economically differentiated and socially stratified during the 16th and 17th century'.
- Premakhyan texts as source of medieval history.
- Medieval women bhakti saints couldn't overcome constraints of time.
- "Although 'Urdu' as a language originated in North India but its actual development could be seen in South India". Critically evaluate.

Ans-5(a) | KITAB-UL HIND OR TARIKH-UL HIND:-

By Alberuni, is the survey of Indian life based on his study and observations in India between 1017 and 1030.

It is more than a travelogue in following sense:-

- Deals with varied themes, consists of 80 chapters on subjects such as religion, philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, manners and customs, social life, laws, metrology etc.
- A distinctive structure wherein, each chapter begins with a question, followed by description based on Sanskrit conditions and concluded with comparison with other chap cultures.
- Unlike prevalent Puranic traditions of recording genealogies or the West Asian Tarikh tradition

Remarks

Kitab-ul Hind critically observe different aspects like religion, society, science etc.

- (4) Alberuni learned Sanskrit, translated Sanskrit texts into Arabic, quoted from Bhagwat Gita, Vishnu Iwan, Kapil's Samhita, works of Patanjali.
- (5) Alberuni's motives of writing Kitab-ul Hind were scientific curiosity, understanding Hindu culture, religion, society, comparative study, finding truth and not just giving information about geographical phenomenon.
- (6) Kitab-ul Hind tells about caste-ridden Indian society, practice of untouchability, absence of significant difference between Vaishyas and Sudras, Alliance between Brahmanas and Kshatriyas, social evils like Sati, child-marriage, which were ess features of Indian society of 11th century C.E.

To summarise, the

majority of information found in Kitab-ul Hind seems to be based on first hand and second hand literature

But Alberuni's ignorance of non-Sanskritic texts, audience limited to upper castes, faulty reading of sources be kept in mind, while referring it as history source.

Remarks

good approach to write the

limitations

you should also write the way forward

Ans 5Cb) PEASANTRY → The main agrarian class, directly involved with agricultural production and constituted primary class in rural society, revenue collected from them sustained whole state apparatus.

Quantum of Revenue Demand :- from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of produce, imposed per unit of area uniformly irrespective of nature of holding so was regressive in nature.

It has been observed that peasantry was economically differentiated and socially stratified during 16th and 17th century :-

① Not a homogeneous class :-

① Stratification due to Inequalities in wealth and social status.

② Peasants with large resources known as Khud-Kasht in Northern India, Mirasidars in Maharashtra, cultivated bigger plots, employed labourers acquired head-ship of village (Mugaddam/Patel)

③ Poor peasants - referred as Reza Raiya in Northern India, Kunbis in Maharashtra

② Prevalence of Cash Nexus :-

Remarks

good objectivity

(a) Land Revenue - paid in cash, caused gulf between relatively better-off peasants who shifted to cash crop cultivation due to better resources and poor peasants.

③ Regressive nature of land revenue demand

(a) Incidence of land revenue demand being uniform for rich and poor peasants but fell heavily on latter. *b/s you have already the subheading*

④ Role of village organisation

(a) Perpetuated divisions by levying lower revenue rates on Khudkasht peasants, meeting deficit from Rega Riaya.

⑤ Social distinctions

(a) Division between Permanent residents (Khudkasht, Misardar, Thalbar) and Temporary residents (Pai hasht, upari)

(b) Caste Associations and kinship ties (Shaichara)

(c) Menial workers - chamars, balachars, dhans - etc as source of labour for peasants, zamindars

Thus peasantry constituted of varied economic and social classes.

Remarks

important
essential sense
crucial

Ans 5 (c) / Sufi Remabhyam tradition began with Maulana Daud's Chandayan (1475), till Nasir's Khem Rem Daryam (1917). Later poets like Qutuban, Manjhan (c.1593) and Jaisi (d.1599) emerged.

Remabhyam as source of medieval history

- ① written within masnavi style, with comparison revolving around main precepts of Islam.
- ② Historian Athar Abbas Rizvi see Remabhyam poetry as attempt to create synthesis of Hindu, muslim cultures, as it accepted many ideas, traditions, rituals from Indian literature.
- ③ Context → Contemporary North Indian Awadhi language folklores, coloured in Sufism and its ideals. Represents oral tradition. For example: - This folklores described in Chandayan.
- ④ Historians like SAA Rizvi suggest influence of major bhakti saints on these texts. Such as Remabhyam writer of 16th century influenced by ideas of Rabi and Nanak.

Remarks

⑤ fundamental differences among Bhakti movements and Sufi Premabhyan ideology :-

- Kabir, Raidas, Dadu related to lowest caste
Dand, Qutub belonged to Muslim aristocratic community.

Kabir and other Nirguna saints criticized social stratification, but Premabhyan poets not disregard it.

- Deterioration of women and patriarchal society visible in both.

To use Premabhyan

as source of history it is important to understand the contemporary political and social milieu and influences on these Sufi poets.

Ans 5(d) women, Bhakti saints in early medieval India had deep ideological and intellectual impact upon society and culture, but not too much work done on them.

Some 80 women Bhakti saints known like Laldeo of Kashmir, Mahadevi Jakhai, Bahinebai, Mira, Mubtatabai so on.

However women Bhakti saints could not overcome constraints of time.

① Patriarchy considered domestic drudgery as great

Remarks

virtue for women and trivialized achievements of women outside households.

(2) A woman taking spiritual path, considered defiant and rebellious, single women gave evidence of socially subversive behaviour. For instance :- Yaksha Mahadevi casts herself in role of a purusha to transcend boundaries of gender.

(3) Considered impure because of monthly menstruation, although protest movements like Vinayaka placed women at disadvantage.

(4) Prevalence of Brahmin owned lands - Brahmadayas and Brahmin dominated society.

(5) Nachanas of women saints described as language of loneliness, madness and poetry. Vinayakaite women saints use strong sexual imagery in context of their union with Supreme Being.

(6) Women saints not find mention in traditional historiography or in court biographies.

On a concluding note, it could be said that women saints of medieval period displayed sense of modernity which was way ahead of those times.

Remarks

Also discuss how

body

beauty becomes the constraint

good facts

Ans 5(d) | literally Urdu means the military camp (a Turkish word). The expression is used as compound one - Zuban-i-Urdu for language spoken in camps of Turkish soldiers who settled in Punjab area during Ghaznavid campaigns.

① Initially a spoken dialect combining Persian with Haryanvi and Rajasthani.

② 14th century - esp. got enriched by assimilation of Khari-Boli and with Sultanate expansion into Deccan reached south India.

③ In Deccan, it first acquired standardized literary form and rechristened as Dakhini.

④ Urbanized first under Bahmani rule and flourished in Rajapur and Golkunda.

⑤ Earliest written work in Urdu, 15th century Miraj-ul Ashiqi by Sufi saint Hamir Dargaz.

⑥ In North India Khari-Boli combined with Persian by Amir Khusrau, called it Zuban-i-Hind-dari, most scholars refer it as Rekhta.

With conquest of Deccan by Mughals Urdu returned in its mature form to North India.

Remarks

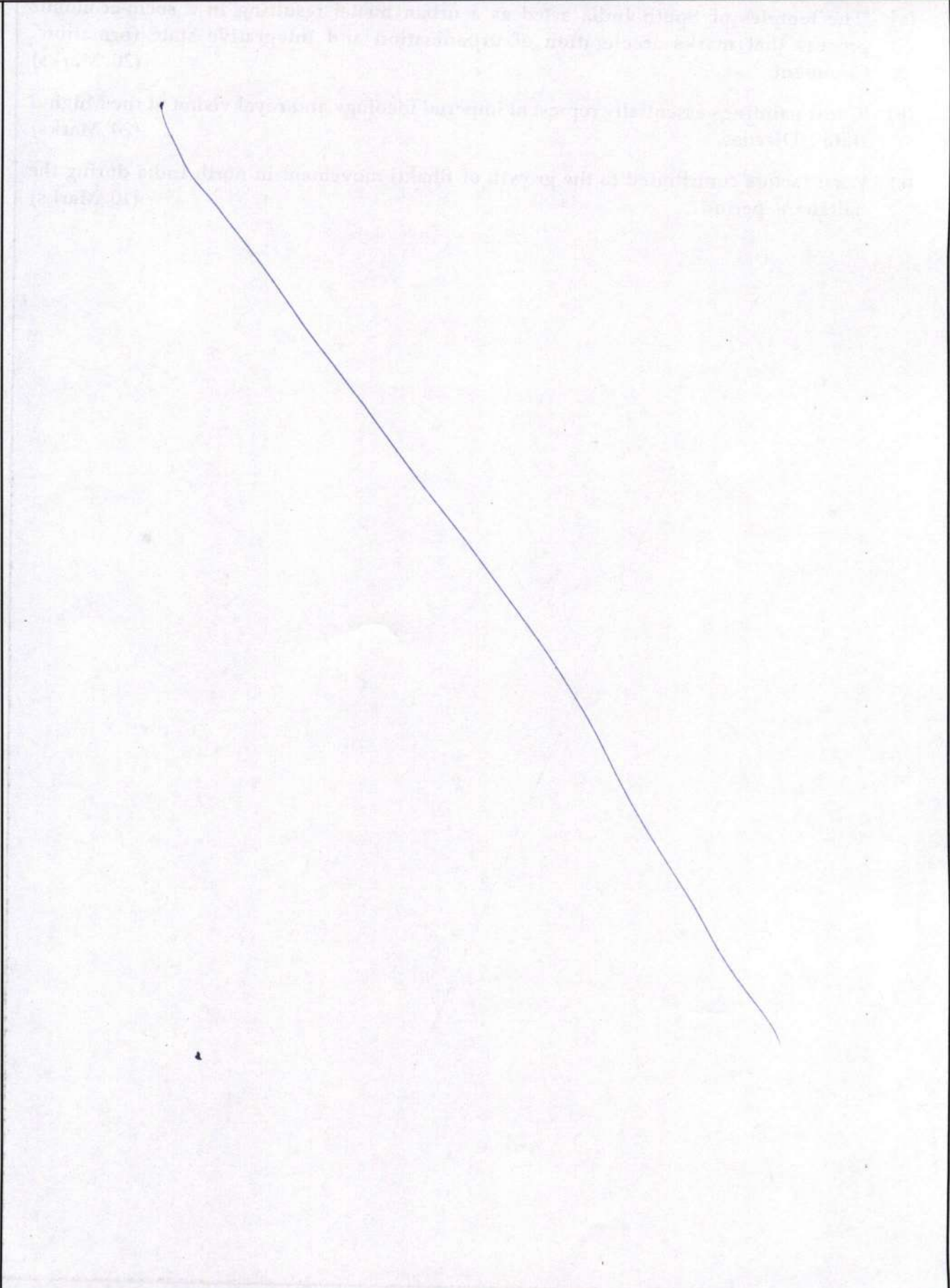
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Substantiated with more facts → analysis

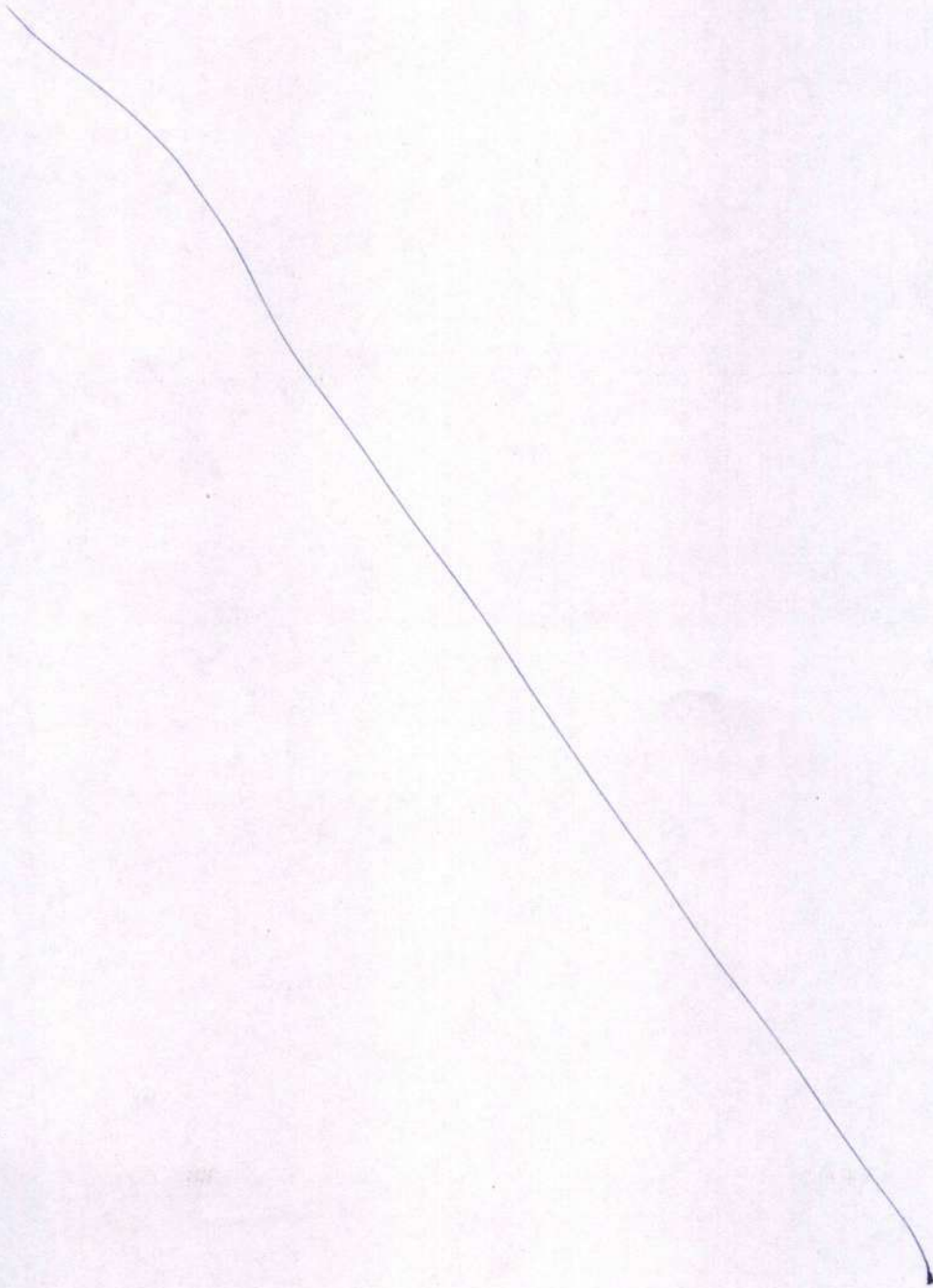
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6. (a) 'The temples of South India acted as a urban nuclei resulting in a socio-economic process that marks acceleration of urbanization and integrative state formation'. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'Court paintings essentially represent imperial ideology and royal vision of the Mughul state'. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) What factors contributed to the growth of Bhakti movement in north India during the Saltanate period? (10 Marks)

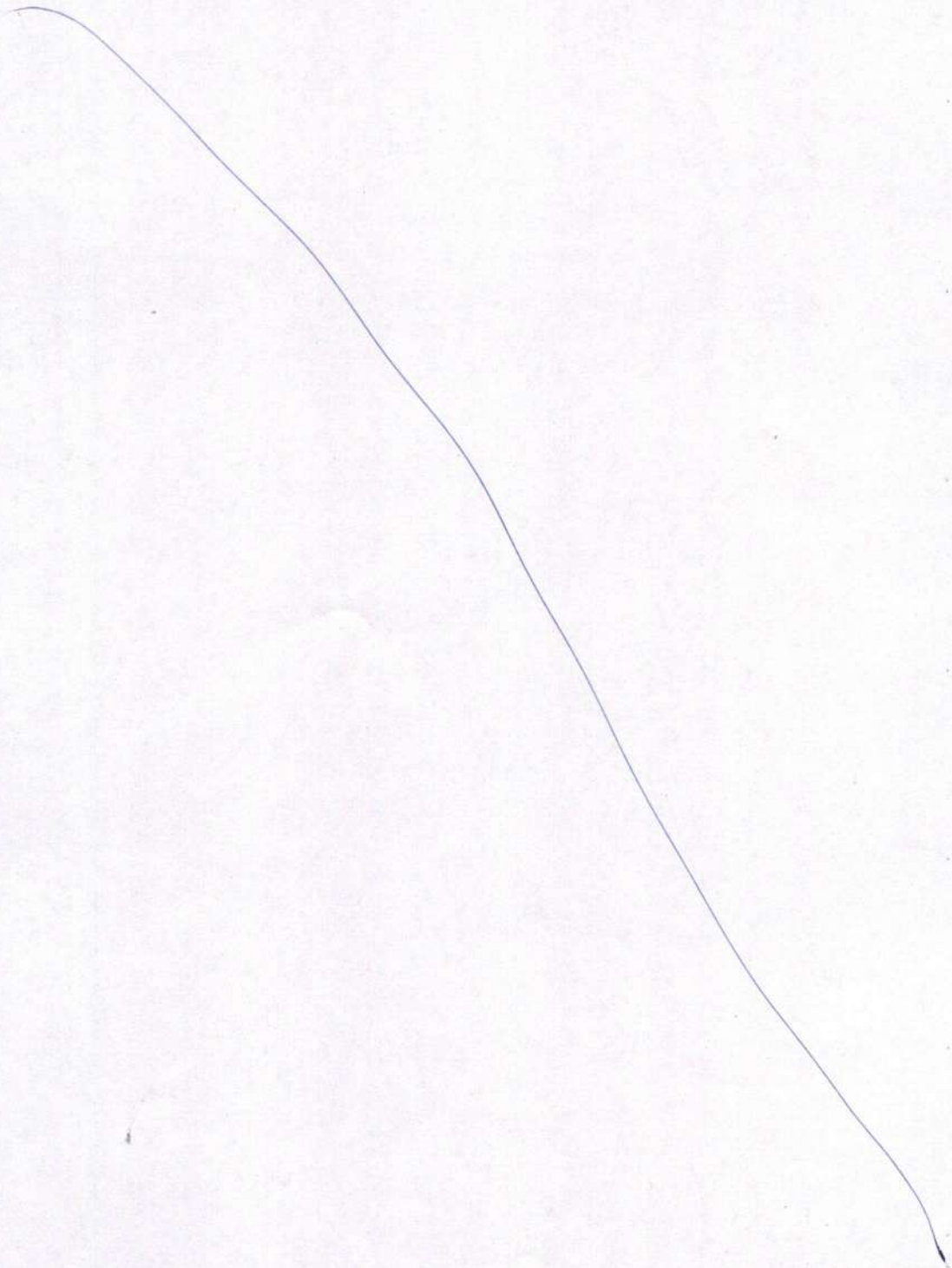
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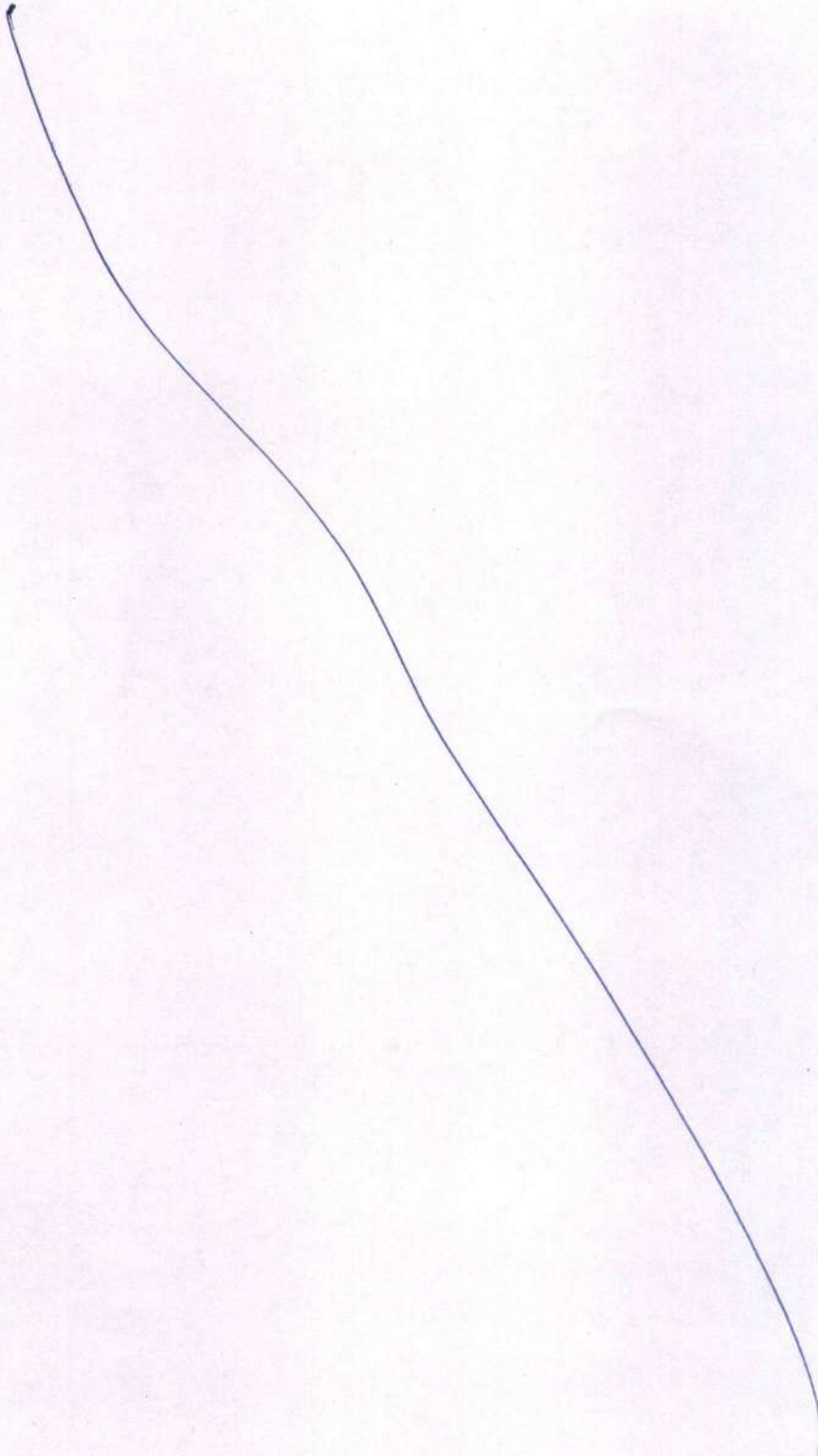
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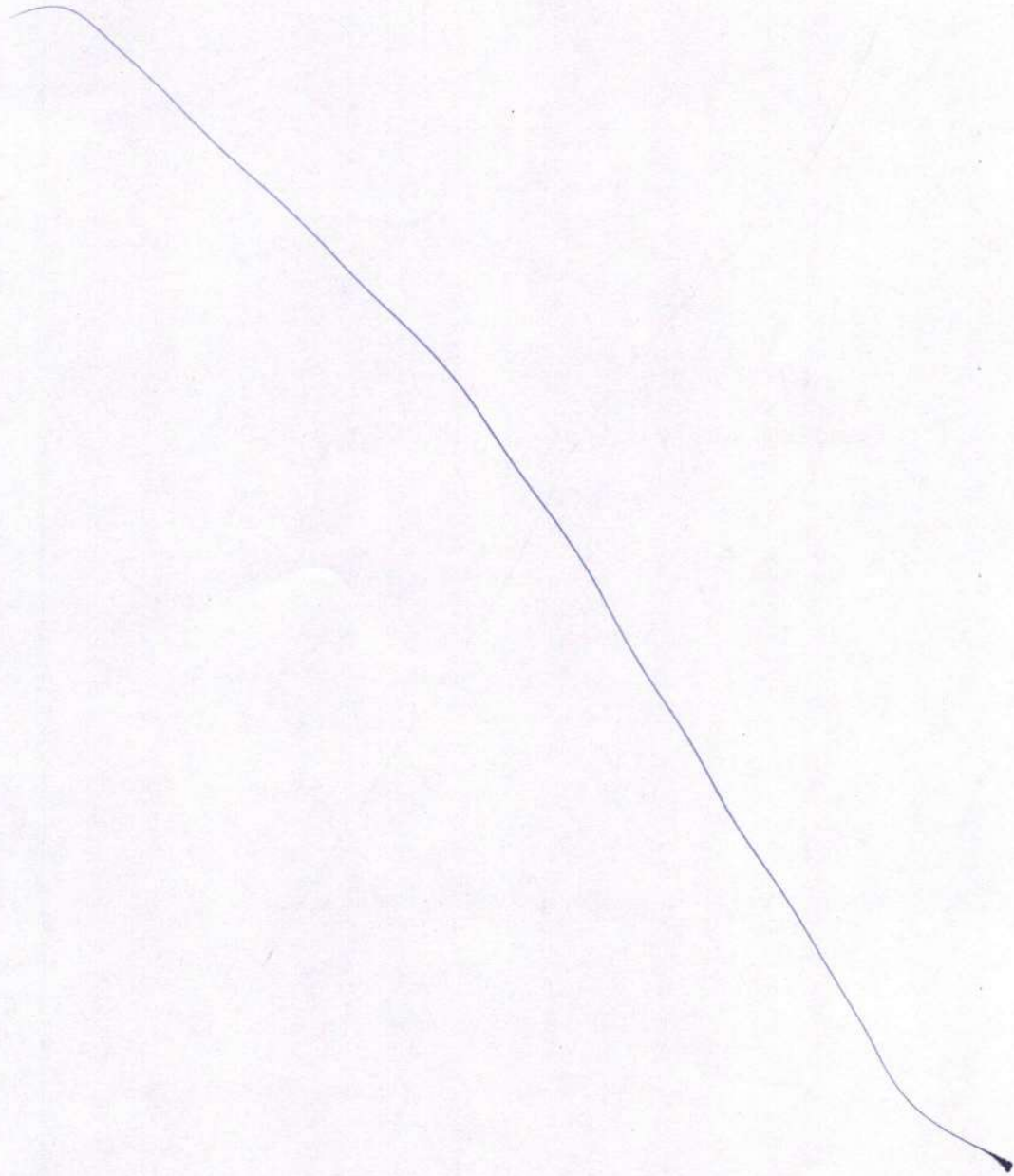
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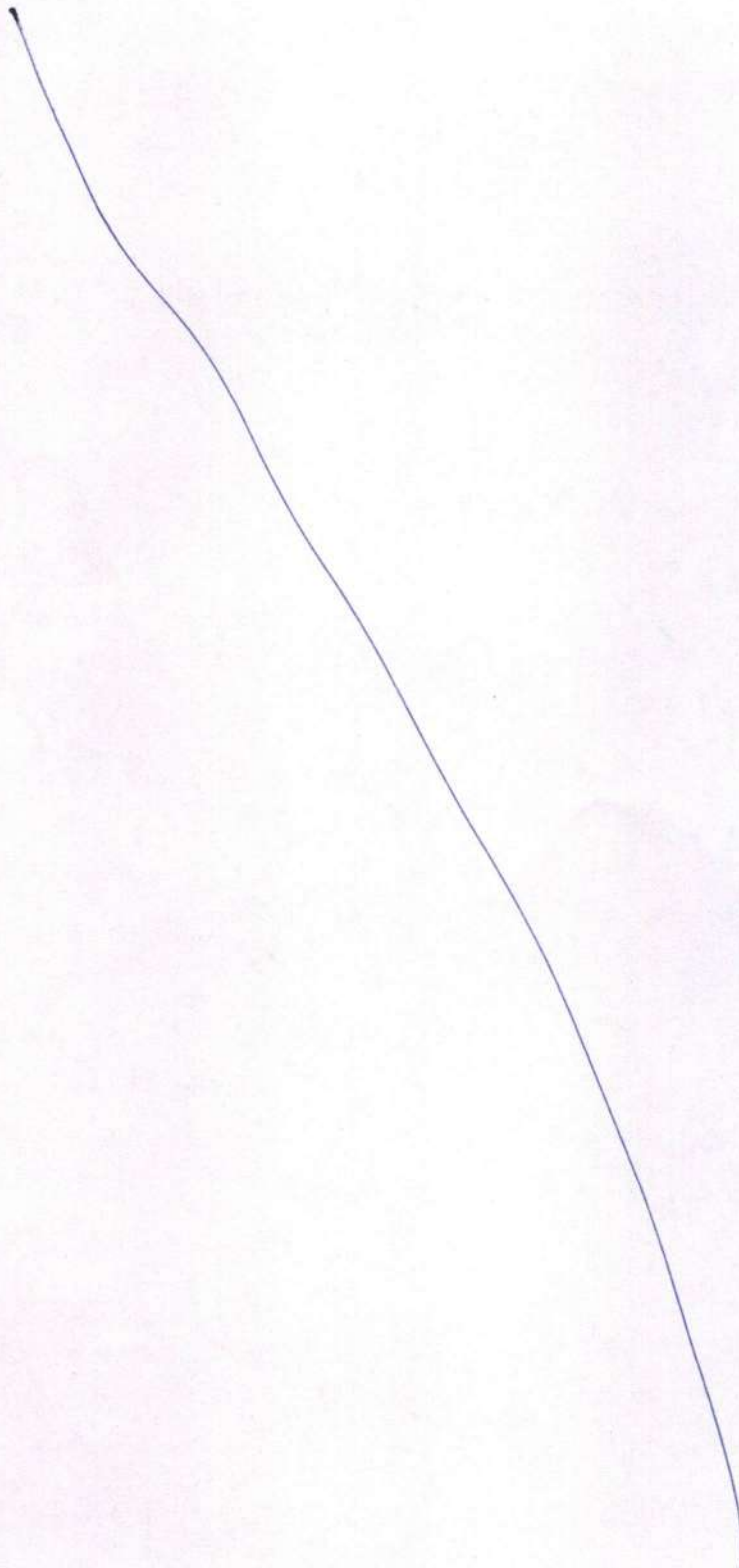
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Remarks



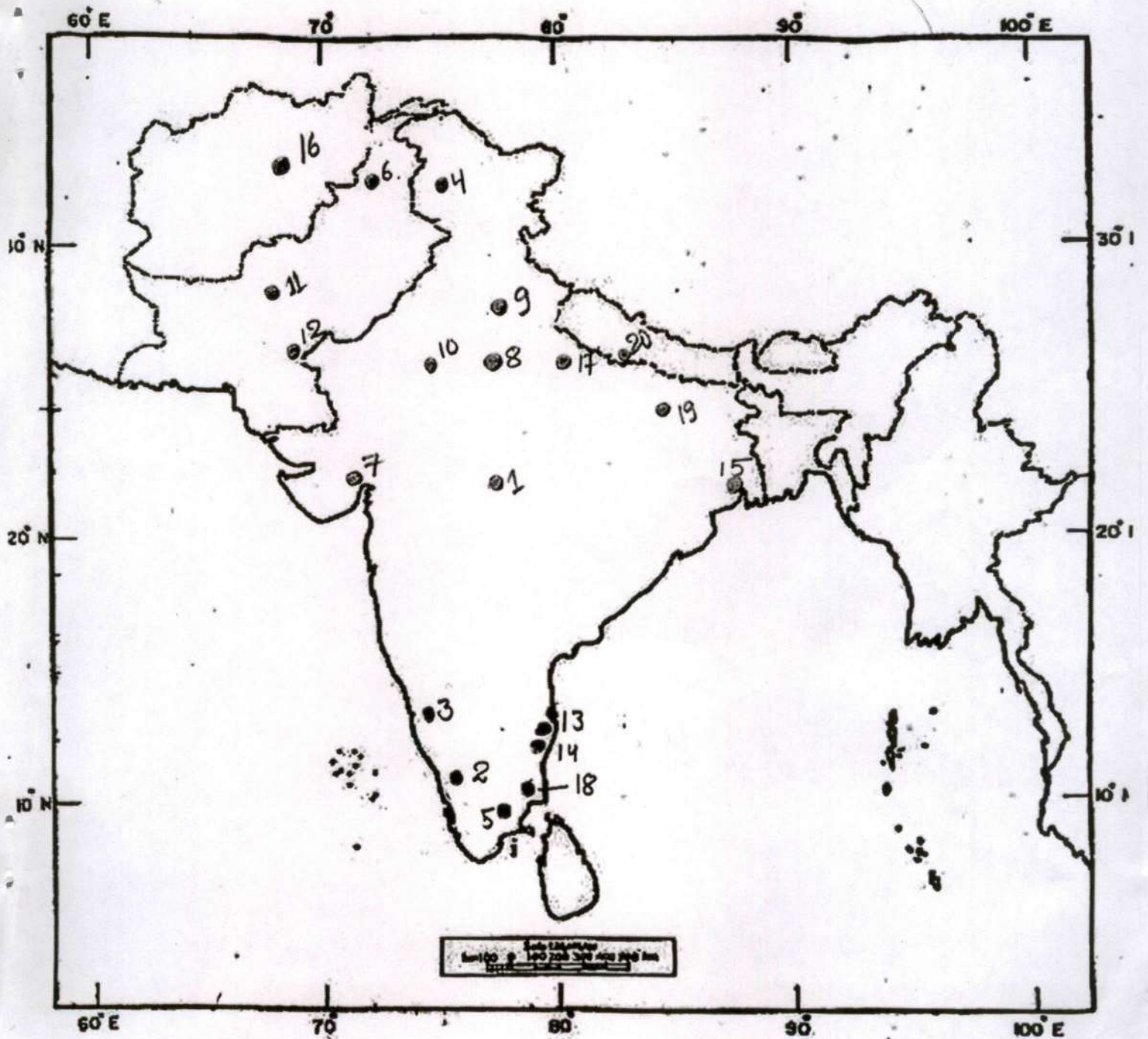
Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

Map-Test: 2



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This territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line